

*phæbe*, *Euvanessa antiopa*, *Leucophasia sinapis*, *Pyrameis atalanta*, *Limenitis camilla*, *Euchloë cardamines*, and *Epinephele ianira*. Larvæ of *Euvanessa antiopa* and *Eugonia polychloros* were exceedingly abundant on the shallows, and I brought away a batch of ova of the former species, from which a fine series of imagoes was reared in August; a large number of these I turned out in the garden here.

Youlgreave, South Croydon: Oct. 30th, 1908.

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## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF BRACONIDÆ FROM BORNEO.

By P. CAMERON.

### *Pachybracon*, gen. nov.

Eyes large, pubescent; there is a distinct malar space; temples wide, obliquely narrowed; the occiput transverse, not margined. Palpi long, stout, the maxillary six-jointed. Four front legs normal, the hinder long, thickened, densely haired, especially the tibiæ, on which the hair is long, dense, thick, as it is also on the metatarsus. Calcaria moderately long; the claws small, simple. Otherwise as in *Bracon*. The antennæ are placed on the top of the head; the mesonotum is trilobate; the abdomen is broader than the thorax and is ovate; the basal segment is broad at the base; the apex is as broad as the length; there is no keel on the second segment; there is a long ovipositor; the basal joint of the hinder tarsi is shorter than the others united; the third and fourth are smaller than the second or fifth. The antennæ are longer than the body, are stout, and of equal width. There is a distinct, crenulated, suturiform articulation.

This genus may be described as a *Bracon* with hairy eyes, and with the hind legs greatly thickened and densely covered with long stiff hair. No species of Braconinæ with pubescent eyes has hitherto been described, although hairy eyes are known with some of the other groups, *e. g.* with *Chelonus*.

### *Pachybracon fortipes*, sp. nov.

Black; the basal two-thirds of the antennal flagellum rufotestaceous; the wings blackish to the base of the stigma (including the first cubital cellule), milky hyaline beyond; the hind wings blackish to near the apex; the stigma, except in front, the radius, and the cubitus from the first transverse cubital nervure are pale yellow, almost white; the recurrent nervure is almost interstitial. Head and thorax smooth and shining, sparsely covered with short black hair, the pubescence on the face paler, on the palpi white. Abdomen opaque, closely, rugosely punctured, the apical two segments smooth and shining. The apical abscissa of the radius is as long as the basal two united. Length, 7 mm.; terebra, 2 mm. ♀.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt, B.A.).

The radius issues from the basal third of the stigma. The sculpture is stronger on the second abdominal segment than on the others; it runs on it into reticulations.

The coloration of this species seems to be common in Borneo; it is found in *Iphiaulax*, *Cremnops*, and *Disophrys*.

## THE BASSES-ALPES IN AUGUST.

BY H. ROWLAND-BROWN, M.A., F.E.S.

(Concluded from p. 262.)

THIS aberration appears in every respect to correspond with ab. female *midas*, Lowe, which occurs also on the high cliffs of Vernayaz in the Rhone Valley.

A morning in the gully that leads up to the high rocks overlooking the Dourbes road may generally be counted well spent. This year, however, much of the shrubbery and undergrowth has been cut down, and in August also the *garrigues*—the successive steps of long deserted vineyards, in which the wild flowers run riot—are more or less burnt up. A large white scabious proves the most attractive bait for such butterflies as are about—worn examples of a third (?) brood of *A. dia*, *S. actæa*, in all stages of dilapidation, fresh *P. daplidice*, and some monster *P. podalirius* ab. *feisthamelii*, while not a few semi-transparent *Z. ephialtes* var. *coronilla* testify to earlier abundance. On the summit there is the usual concourse of Papilionidæ, but not much else; the *P. machaon* of normal size, and in colour for all the world as though they had just been introduced from the Cambridgeshire Fens!

Meanwhile, I had not forgotten the quest for *E. scipio*, and on the 18th left Digne at half-past five upon the tramp which was before me. But the north precipices of the long range of cliffs that seem to shut in the valley so completely are out of the sun until close upon noon, and though it is not easy to find the one point of approach when actually past Villars, the kindly offices of a farmer assisted me through the fir plantations which are rapidly converting the barren hill-sides into useful and agreeable forests, while upon the rough footpath, constructed for the use of the verderers, have sprung up innumerable raspberry-canecanes—now laden with sweet fruit—and plots of scented strawberries. When I finally mounted “the breach,” about eleven o’clock, I was in a state of pleasurable excitement. In the dewy shadows of the forest I had encountered scarcely a butterfly, but the sun was shining full upon the cleft which was surely to be the desired terminus, and now I thought I was likely to be rewarded. The further range of the Dourbes at this point slopes